

REMARKS

The following issues are outstanding in the present application:

- The Specification has been objected to;
- Claims 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14-16, 18-20, 22 and 23 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph;
- Claims 1-7 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a);
- Claims 8 and 15-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a);
- Claims 9 and 20-23 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a);
- Claims 10-12 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a); and
- Claims 13 and 14 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims

Claims 8, 11, 19, 20, 22, and 24-28 have been canceled without prejudice.

Specification

The Examiner objected to the disclosure because the paragraphs in the specification have been numbered. Applicant respectfully traverses this objection. The MPEP describes the requirements for the Specification in Section 608.01. Under the heading of PAPER REQUIREMENT, 37 C.F.R. 12(b)(6), it states in part “.....the paragraphs of the specification,, may be numbered at the time the application is filed, and should be individually and consecutively numbered using Arabic numerals,..... The number should consist of at least four numerals enclosed in square brackets, including leading zeros (e.g., [0001]).” The paragraphs of Applicant’s specification are numbered in compliance with 37 C.F.R. 12(b)(6). Since the current practice of the USPTO requires paragraph numbering, Applicant does not understand this objection.

35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph

Claims 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14-16, 18-20, 22 and 23 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter of the invention.

The Examiner has stated that the term "triangular shaped" in claims 1 and 15 is not defined by the claims, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.. The Applicant respectfully traverses. According to "Webster's New World Dictionary", Third College Edition, page 1426, (copy attached) the term "triangle" is defined first as "a geometrical figure having three angles and three sides". The term "triangular" is defined first as "of or shaped like a triangle; three-cornered". Additionally, the Figures, which are part of the application, illustrate "triangular shaped" labels. Applicant respectfully asserts that the term "triangular shaped" does not require a recitation of the degrees of the three angles in a triangle in order to apprise one of ordinary skill in the art of the scope of the invention. The plain meaning of the term "triangle" and "triangular shaped", as evidenced by Webster's definition, does not require more in order to be definite to one of ordinary skill in the art.

The Examiner has stated that the terms "vinyl" and "foil" in claims 3 and 6 are indefinite terms. Applicant respectfully traverses. According to "Webster's New World Dictionary", Third College Edition, page 1489 and 1490 (copy attached), the term "vinyl" is defined as the monovalent radical $\text{CH}_2\text{:CH}$ characteristic of many derivatives of ethylene, its hydride, various compounds are polymerized to form resins and plastics for a wide variety of industrial products. In Webster's Dictionary, at page 523 (copy attached) one of the definitions of the term "foil" is a very thin sheet or leaf of metal. Paragraph 5 and 28 of the specification describe a number of material that can be used as the face material of the label. Applicant respectfully asserts that one skilled in the art of label making, would understand the term "vinyl" to mean a vinyl plastic formed from a derivative of polymerized ethylene and the term "foil" to mean a very thin sheet of metal. This would be particularly true because these terms are part of a list of materials that also includes paper, polyester and polypropylene and the terms "vinyl" and "foil" are generally describing a type of material as are the other terms.

Regarding the term "adapted" and "easily" in claims 5 and 18, these claims have been amended to remove these terms.

Regarding claims 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 19, 22 and 23, certain of these claims have been canceled and other have been amended in order to overcome the 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph rejection of these claims.

Claims 9 and 20, 14 and 15 have been amended in order to overcome the 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph rejection of these claims.

35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as having subject matter unpatentable over Oosterlinck in view of Warther. Applicant respectfully traverses for the following reasons.

The Oosterlinck reference is directed to an apparatus that converts base stock to releasably-lined labels by separating the face web and the backing layer, cutting the label from the face web and pressing the cut label back onto the backing liner to form releasably-lined labels. The reference states that this process is an improvement over the prior art. The prior art is described in column 1, lines 18-39 as consisting of several techniques. In a first technique, the labels are individually formed on a continuous web prior to their use in the label application equipment in which the release liner is pulled through the machine and the labels are transferred from the release liner to articles to be labeled. In a second technique, the labels are cut from a continuous web of label stock at or adjacent the label application equipment and in this case, the face web is severed into discrete labels that are applied to the articles as they are cut.

The Oosterlinck reference describes a disadvantage of the prior art as being the process of cutting the labels before separating the face web from the liner. The reference states that this cutting is difficult to maintain because the cutting apparatus needs to cut deeply enough to sever both the face web and the pressure sensitive adhesive layer on its back, without penetrating the release liner. If the cut is too deep, then the backing layer may be weakened to the point that the backing layer breaks as it is pulled through automated label application machinery. Oosterlinck states that it overcomes these problems by separating the face web and the backing layer, cutting a label from the face web and pressing the cut label back onto the back liner.

The Warther reference is directed to data storage tags that are made from a core of printable sheet material having a pair of opposing major sides in which either or both of the sides can be printed. Both sides of the core are then covered with a transparent film layer. The core material is scored at numerous locations to define the various removable tags or labels. The sheet is scored in such a way so as to releaseably retain and remove the tags from the sheet products (Col. 3, lines 3-27). The sheet product is described as being any thin sheet or web material having two major planar opposite sides which can be printed upon (Col. 7, lines 28-30) and the transparent film layers are described as being any material that is suitably and sufficiently transparent and can be applied to the core material without adversely affecting the core or the printing thereon (Col. 7, lines 61 and 62). Column 9, lines 46-57 states that if labels are being made, strips of pressure sensitive adhesive 64 can be applied, with or without release paper 66, to the back side of one of the core surfaces. See Fig. 2 where the pressure sensitive adhesive is applied to the two side edges of the back side of one of the core surfaces.

Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention when there is some teaching, suggestion or motivation to do so found in either the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ 2d 1586 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ 2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Applicant asserts that there is no teaching, suggestion or motivation found in the references or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine these references.

This is so for a number of reasons. Firstly, the Oosterlinck reference is directed to labels that have printing on one side and an adhesive layer on the other side that are used for labeling bottles, jars and other containers and articles, wherein the Warther reference is directed to a printed sheet product (tags or labels) formed by a core of printable sheet material having a pair of opposing major planar sides in which each side can contain printing. Secondly, in the embodiment in Warther that is described as a label, as shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, only strips of pressure sensitive adhesive and release material are attached to the ends or sides of each label. Neither the tags or labels of Warther are formed from face web, an adhesive layer and a backing layer. There would be no reason for one skilled in the art to combine these references because doing so would destroy the functionality of the Warther tags and labels.

Further the problem solved in Oosterlinck is to cut a label from the face web without cutting too deep into the backing layer which then causes the backing liner to break as it is pulled through an automated label application machinery. This problem does not apply to Applicant's labels as its labels are not pulled through or associated with an automated label application machinery. Applicant respectfully asserts that the combination of these references is an improper combination of references. Applicant respectfully asserts that the combination of Oosterlinck and Warther is an improper combination of references.

Independent claim 1 is directed to an adhesive label produced by a process that includes the steps of: (1) providing a web consisting of an adhesive label substrate having a face material, an adhesive layer and a liner; (2) positioning the web in a label conversion machine wherein the web is continuously pulled through the conversion machine in a preselected web direction; (3) configuring a plurality of triangular shaped labels on the face material in which each label has a first, second and third side wherein the first side of adjacent labels face each other and the second side of adjacent labels face each other such that the third side of each label faces outwardly from the web width; (4) cutting the plurality of triangular shaped labels on the web; (5) printing the plurality of triangular labels; and (6) processing the plurality of triangular labels into individual rolled strips.

Applicant respectfully asserts that there is no teaching, suggestion or motivation found in either of the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art that would motivate one skilled in the art to combine these references in order to produce the label of the subject invention. Particularly since in the Oosterlinck reference, the face web is separated from the backing liner prior to cutting the label and then cut label is pressed back into the back liner to form a releasably-lined label and in the Warther reference, the tags or labels are not even formed from label stock that includes a face web, an adhesive layer and a backing liner. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding objection of claims 1-7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as having subject matter obvious over Oosterlinck in view of Warther.

35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claims 8 and 15-19 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as having subject matter unpatentable over Oosterlinck in view of Warther, and further in view of Kirk. Applicant respectfully traverses.

Claim 8 and 19 have been canceled, thus rendering the rejection moot to these claims. Applicant respectfully submits that the previous discussion of the patentability of the subject invention over the combination of Oosterlinck and Warther obviates the present rejection of claims 15-18. Kirk adds nothing to the combination of Oosterlinck and Warther that would teach or suggest to one skilled in the art the subject matter of claims 15-19. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding objection of claims 8 and 15-19 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as having subject matter obvious over Oosterlinck in view of Warther, and further in view of Kirk.

35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claims 9 and 20-23 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as having subject matter unpatentable over Oosterlinck in view of Warther, and further in view of Kirk and further in view of prior art discussed in the specification at page 1, paragraph [0003]. Applicant respectfully traverses.

Applicant respectfully submits that the previous discussion of the patentability of the subject invention over the combination of Oosterlinck and Warther obviates the present rejection of these claims. If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is by definition nonobvious. *In re Fine*, 5 U.S.P.Q. 2d, 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Claim 9 depends at least in part from independent claim 1 and claims 21 and 23 depend at least in part from independent claim 15. Claims 20 and 22 have been canceled. Applicant asserts that because these are dependent claims, they are nonobvious over Oosterlinck in view of Warther, and further in view of Kirk and further in view of prior art discussed in the specification at page 1, paragraph [0003].

35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claims 10 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as having subject matter unpatentable over Oosterlinck in view of Warther, and further in view of prior art discussed in the specification at page 1, paragraph [0003]. Applicant respectfully traverses.

Applicant respectfully submits that the previous discussion of the patentability of the subject invention over the combination of Oosterlinck and Warther obviates the present rejection of these claims. If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is by definition nonobvious. *In re Fine*, 5 U.S.P.Q. 2d, 1596

(Fed. Cir. 1988). Claim 10 and 12 depends at least in part from independent claim 1. Applicant asserts that because these are dependent claims, they are nonobvious over Oosterlinck in view of Warther, and further in view prior art discussed in the specification at page 1, paragraph [0003].

35 U.S.C. 103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claims 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as having subject matter unpatentable over Oosterlinck in view of Warther, and further in view of prior art discussed in the specification at page 1, paragraph [0003]. Applicant respectfully traverses.

Applicant respectfully submits that the previous discussion of the patentability of the subject invention over the combination of Oosterlinck and Warther obviates the present rejection of these claims. If an independent claim is nonobvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, than any claim depending therefrom is by definition nonobvious. *In re Fine*, 5 U.S.P.Q. 2d, 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Claim 13 and 14 depends at least in part from independent claim 1. Applicant asserts that because these are dependent claims, they are nonobvious over Oosterlinck in view of Warther, and further in view prior art discussed in the specification at page 1, paragraph [0003].

CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully submits that this application is now in condition for allowance. In the event that minor claim amendments are necessary to meet formal requirements, Applicant invites the Examiner to telephone the undersigned so that appropriate amendments can be made.

Respectfully Submitted,

By: _____

Jan K. Simpson
Registration No. 33,283

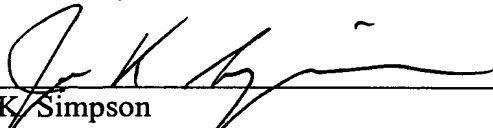
Date: 1-12-03

FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI, LLP
1301 McKinney
Suite 5100
Houston, Texas 77010
Telephone No.: (713) 651-5151
Facsimile No. : (713) 651-5246



CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.8(A)

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as Express Mail EU578405191US in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner of Patent and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, on Jan 22, 2003.



Jan K. Simpson
Registration No. 33,283

VERSION WITH MARKING TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

5. (Amended) The adhesive label of claim 1, wherein the liner is a silicone-coated sheet of paper ~~adapted~~ configured to allow the face material and adhesive layer to be easily removed from the liner.

9. (Amended) The adhesive label of claim 8~~7~~, wherein the text ~~used in food safety labeling systems~~ is selected from a group consisting of text found in day of the week FIFO first in first out food safety labeling systems, text relating to shelf-life/product identification food safety labeling systems and text relating to use by/use first food safety labeling systems.

12. (Amended) The adhesive label of claim 10~~4~~, wherein the color printed on the labels ~~industry standard color code system~~ is selected from a group of colors consisting of blue for Monday, yellow for Tuesday, red for Wednesday , brown for Thursday, green for Friday, orange for Saturday, and black for Sunday.

14. (Amended) The adhesive label of claim 13, wherein ~~a variable copy position for the text results in text~~ is being positioned on alternating first and second sides of adjacent triangular labels.

15. (Amended) An adhesive label comprising:

a triangular shaped adhesive label having a first, second and third side of equal length, the label including a face material, an adhesive layer and a liner;

the face material of the label including ~~printing relating to food safety labeling systems~~ text selected from a group consisting of text found in day of the week first in first out food safety labeling systems, text relating to shelf-life/product identification food safety labeling systems and text relating to use by/use first food safety labeling systems;

whereby the triangular shaped label is ~~adapted to be~~ used in food safety labeling systems utilized by food services industries.

18. (Amended) The adhesive label of claim 15, wherein the liner is a silicone-coated sheet of paper ~~adapted~~ configured to allow the face material and adhesive layer to be easily removed from the liner.

23. (Amended) The adhesive label of claim ~~21~~2, wherein the ~~industry standard color code system is~~ color printed on the label is selected from a group of colors consisting of blue for Monday, yellow for Tuesday, red for Wednesday , brown for Thursday, green for Friday, orange for Saturday, and black for Sunday.

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THIRD COLLEGE EDITION

Webster's New World Dictionary®

OF AMERICAN ENGLISH

VICTORIA NEUFELDT

Editor in Chief

DAVID B. GURALNIK

Editor in Chief Emeritus



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foetid (fē'tīd; also fēt'-) *adj.* alt. sp. of **FETID**

foetus (fē'təs) *n.* alt. sp. of **FETUS** — **foetal** *adj.*

fog (fōg, fäg) *n.* [prob. < Scand. as in ON *fok*, Dan (*sne*)*fog*, driving snow, Norw dial. *fuka*, sea mist < IE base **pā-*, to puff up, blow, of echoic orig.] 1 a large mass of water vapor condensed to fine particles, at or just above the earth's surface; thick, obscuring mist 2 a similar mass of smoke, dust, etc. obscuring the atmosphere 3 a vaporized liquid, as insecticide, dispersed over a large area 4 a state of mental dimness and confusion; blurred, bewildered state 5 a grayish area on a photograph or film — *vt.* **fogged**, **fogging** 1 to become surrounded or covered by fog 2 to be or become blurred, dimmed, or obscured — *vt.* 1 to surround or cover with fog 2 to blur; dim; obscure 3 to confuse; bewilder 4 [Slang] to hurl (a baseball, etc.) 5 to make (a photograph, etc.) grayish in certain areas — **SYN.** MIST

fog (fōg, fäg) *n.* [ME *fogge*, prob. < Scand. as in Norw dial. *fogg*, long grass in moist place, akin to Ger *feucht*, damp; see **FEN**] 1 a new growth of grass after cutting or grazing 2 long, rank grass left uncut or left standing 3 [Scot.] moss

fog bank a dense mass of fog as seen from a distance, usually at sea

fog-bound (-bound') *adj.* 1 surrounded or covered by fog 2 prevented from sailing, flying, etc. because of fog

fog-bow (-bō') *n.* a phenomenon like a white or slightly tinted rain-bow, sometimes seen in a fog

fog-dog (-dōg') *n.* a bright spot sometimes seen at the horizon as a fog starts to dissipate

fo-gey (fō'gē) *n.*, pl. **-geys** *fo-gy*

Fog-gia (fōd'jā) commune in Apulia, SE Italy: pop. 157,000

foggy (fōg'ē, fäg'-) *adj.* **-gier**, **-gi-est** 1 full of fog; misty; murky 2 dim; blurred; clouded 3 confused; perplexed — **fo-ggy** *adv.* — **fo-g-**

ness *n.*

Foggy Bottom [after the orig. name given to the swampland on which U.S. State Department offices were built] [Colloq.] the U.S. State Department: often used with humorous reference to vague language used in official statements

fog-horn (fōg'hörn, fäg'-) *n.* 1 a horn on a ship, lighthouse, buoy, etc. sounded as a warning during a fog 2 a loud, strident voice

fo-gy (fō'gē) *n.*, pl. **-gies** [< ?] a person who is old-fashioned or highly conservative in ideas and actions: usually used with **old** — **fo-gyish** *adj.* — **fo-gyism** *n.*

foi (fō) *interj.* **FAUGH**

foi-ble (fōi'bəl) *n.* [obs. var. of Fr *faible*: see **FEIBLE**] 1 a small weakness; slight frailty in character 2 the weakest part of a sword blade, from the middle to the point: cf. **FORTE** (sense 2) — **SYN.** FAULT

foil (fōil) *vt.* [ME *foilen* < OFr *fuler*, to trample on, subdue: see **RUL**] 1 to keep from being successful; thwart; frustrate 2 *Hunting* to make (a scent, trail, etc.) confused, as by recrossing, in order to balk the pursuers — *n.* 1 [Archaic] the scent or trail of an animal 2 [Archaic] a thwarting — **SYN.** FRUSTRATE

foi-l (fōil) *n.* [ME < OFr *foi* (Fr *feuille*), a leaf < L *folia* < *folium*, leaf: see **FOLIATE**] 1 a leaflike, rounded space or design between cusps or in windows, etc., as in Gothic architecture 2 a very thin sheet or leaf of metal 3 the metal coating on the back of a mirror 4 a thin leaf of polished metal placed under an inferior or artificial gem to give it brilliance 5 a person or thing that sets off or enhances another by contrast — *vt.* 1 to cover or back with foil 2 [Rare] to serve as a contrast to 3 to decorate (windows, etc.) with foils

foi-l (fōil) *n.* [< ?] 1 a long, thin fencing sword with a button on the point to prevent injury: see **WORD**, illus. 2 [pl.] the art or sport of fencing with foils

foils-man (fōilz'mən) *n.*, pl. **-men** (-mən) a fencer who uses a FOIL (sense 1)

foin (fōin) *vt.*, *n.* [ME *foinen* < *foin*, a thrust, stab < OFr *foisne*, fish spear < L *fuscin*, a trident] [Archaic] lunge or thrust, as in fencing

foi-son (fōi'zan) *n.* [ME *foisoun* < OFr *foison*, *fuison* < L *fusio*, a pouring: see **FUSION**] 1 [Archaic] a plentiful crop; good harvest; plenty 2 [Now Dial.] a) vitality; strength; ability b) [pl.] resources

foist (fōist) *vt.* [prob. < dial. Du *vuisten*, to hold in the hand; hence, in dicing, to hide or palm in the hand < *vuist*, a fist, akin to **FIST**] 1 to put in slyly or surreptitiously, as a clause into a contract 2 to get (a thing) accepted, sold, etc. by fraud, deception, etc.; palm off: with *on* or *upon*

Fo-kine (fō kēn'), **Michel** (mē shel') (born Mikhail Mikhailovich Fokin) 1880-1942; U.S. choreographer, born in Russia

Fok-ker (fāk'ər), **Anthony Herman Gerard** 1890-1939; U.S. aircraft designer, born in Dutch East Indies: built airplanes for Germany & the Netherlands, 1911-21

fol 1. **folio(s)** 2 following

fo-la-cin (fō'la sin) *n.* [POL(IC) AC(ID) + -IN'] **FOLIC ACID**

fold (fōld) *vt.* [ME *folden* < OE *faldan* (WS *fealdan*), akin to Ger *fallen* < IE **pel-* to < base **pel-*, to fold > (SIM)PLE, (TRI)PLE] 1 a

bend or press (something) so that one part is over another; double up on itself (to fold a sheet) b) to make more compact by so doubling a number of times 2 to draw together and intertwine (to fold the arms) 3 to draw (wings) close to the body 4 to clasp in the arms; embrace 5 to wrap up; envelop — *vi.* 1 to be or become folded 2 [Colloq.] to fail; specif., a) to be forced to close, as a business, play, etc. b) to succumb, as to exhaustion; collapse — *n.* 1 a folded part or layer 2 a mark made by folding 3 a hollow or crease produced by folded parts or layers 4 [Brit.] a hollow; small valley 5 Geol. a rock layer folded by pressure — **fold** in *Cooking* to blend (an ingredient) into a mixture, using gentle, cutting strokes

fold (fōld) *n.* [ME < OE *fald*, akin to Du *vaalt*, enclosed place, Dan *fold*, sheep pen] 1 a pen in which to keep sheep 2 sheep kept together; flock of sheep 3 a group or organization with common

interests, aims, faith, etc., as a church — *vt.* to keep or confine in a pen

-fold (fōld) [ME *-fold*, *-fald* < OE *-feald*: see **FOLD**] *suffix* 1 forming adjectives having (a specified number of) parts (a tenfold division) 2 forming adjectives and adverbs (a specified number of) times as many, as much, as large (to profit tenfold)

***fold-alway** (fōld'ə wā') *adj.* that can be folded together for easy storage (a foldaway cot)

fold-boat (fōld'bōt') *n.* a lightweight, collapsible, folding kayak

folder (fōl'dər) *n.* 1 a person or thing that folds 2 a sheet of cardboard or heavy paper folded for holding loose papers, as in a file 3 a circular with one or more folds, each section of which is a separate printed page

fol-de-rol (fāl'də rōl') *n.* 1 a showy but worthless trinket 2 mere nonsense

folding door a door with hinged leaves or accordion pleats that can be folded back

***folding money** [Colloq.] **PAPER MONEY**

***fold-out** *n.* **GATEFOLD**

fo-lia (fō'lē ə) *n.* alt. pl. of **FOLIUM**

fo-li-aceous (fō'lē ə'shəs) *adj.* [L *foliaceus* < *folium*, a leaf: see **FOLIATE**] 1 of or like the leaf of a plant 2 having leaves 3 consisting of thin layers, as certain rocks

fo-li-age (fō'lē ij') *n.* [ME *foilage* < OFr *feuillage* < *feuille*, a leaf < L *folia* < *folium*: see **FOLIATE**] 1 leaves, as of a plant or tree; mass of leaves; leafage 2 a decoration consisting of a representation of leaves, branches, flowers, etc.

fo-li-aged (-ij'd') *adj.* having foliage: often in hyphenated compounds (dark-foliaged)

fo-liar (fō'lē ə'r) *adj.* [ModL *foliaris* < L *folium*: see **FOL**] of or like a leaf or leaves

fo-li-ate (fō'lē at'; for *adj.*, usually, -it) *vt.* **-ated**, **-ating** [< L *foliatus*, leafy < *folium*, a leaf < IE base **bhel-*, **bhlō-*, to swell, blossom > **BLADE**, **BLOOM**] 1 a) to divide into thin layers b) to beat into foil 2 to decorate with leaflike layers or ornamentation 3 to number the leaves of (a book or manuscript) — *vi.* 1 to separate into layers 2 to send out leaves — *adj.* 1 having or covered with leaves 2 like a leaf or leaves

fo-li-ation (fō'lē ə'shən) *n.* [ML *foliatio*: see **prec.**] 1 a growing of or developing into a leaf or leaves; leaf formation 2 the state of being in leaf 3 the way leaves are arranged in the bud; vernation 4 the act or process of beating metal into layers 5 a) a splitting into leaflike layers (said of certain minerals) b) the property of splitting into such layers c) such layers 6 the process of backing glass as with metal foil to make a mirror 7 the consecutive numbering of leaves, rather than pages, of a book 8 a) a decorating with leaflike ornamentation b) a leaflike decoration consisting of small arcs or foils

fo-lic acid (fō'lik) [< L *folium*, a leaf (see **FOLIATE**) + -IC] a crystalline substance, C₁₀H₁₆N₂O₆, found in green leaves and in certain other plant and animal tissues, exhibiting vitamin B activity: used in medicine, esp. for treating certain anemias

fo-lie à deux (fō lē ə dō') [Fr, lit., double insanity] **Psychiatry** a condition in which two closely associated people who are mentally ill share the same delusional beliefs

fo-lie de grand-deur (dā grān dēr') [Fr] delusions of grandeur; megalomania

fo-li-ic-olous (fō'lē ik'ə ləs) *adj.* [folii- (< L *folium*, leaf: see **FOLIATE**) + -COLOUS] growing on leaves, as certain lichens, fungi, and algae

fo-linic acid (fō lin'ik) [FOL(IC ACID) + -IN' + -IC] the active substance, C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₆, into which folic acid is converted in body tissue

fo-lio (fō'lē ō; also fōl'yō') *n.*, pl. **-lios** [ME < L (in) *folio*, (in) a sheet, abl. of *folium*, a leaf (in LL, leaf of paper): see **FOLIATE**] 1 a large sheet of paper folded once, so that it forms two leaves, or four pages, of a book, manuscript, etc. 2 a large size of book, about 12 by 15 inches, made of sheets folded in this way 3 a leaf of a manuscript, book, etc. numbered on only one side 4 the number of a page in a book, etc. 5 a set number of words (100 in the U.S., 72 or 90 in England) considered as a unit of measuring the length of a legal or official document 6 *Bookkeeping* a page of a ledger, or facing pages with the same number — *adj.* having sheets folded once; of the size of a folio — *vt.* **-li-oid**, **-li-oiding** to number the pages of (a book, etc.) consecutively; page — *in folio* in the form or size of a folio

fo-li-olate (fō'lē ə lit, -lāt; fō lī'ə-) *adj.* [< *foliole*, a leaflet (< Fr < L *foliolum*, dim. of L *folium*, leaf: see **FOLIATE**) + -ATE'] **Bot.** having or relating to leaflets

fo-li-ose (fō'lē ōs') *adj.* [L *foliosus*, leafy < *folium*, a leaf: see **FOLIATE**] covered with leaves; leafy

-foli-ous (fō'lē əs) [< L *folium*, a leaf + -OUS] combining form having (a specified number or kind of) leaves

fo-lium (fō'lē əm) *n.*, pl. **-li-ums** or **-lia** (-ə) [L: see **FOLIATE**] 1 **Geol.** a thin layer of stratum, as in metamorphic rock 2 **Geom.** the looping, closed part of a curve extending from a node

folk (fōk) *n.*, pl. **folk** or **folks** [ME < OE *folc*, akin to Ger *volk* < Gmc **fulca-*, army, group of warriors < ?] 1 a) a people, tribe, or nation; ethnic group b) the large body of the common people of such a group (with *the*) 2 [pl.] people in general; persons (folks differ in their tastes) — *adj.* of, originating among, or having to do with the common people, who transmit the general culture of the group through succeeding generations (folk art) — **just (plain) folks**

at, ate, cār; ten, ēve; is, ice; gō, hōrn, look, tōl; oil, out; up, far; a for unstressed vowels, as in ago, u in focus; * as in Latin (lat'n); chin; she; zh as in azure (azh'ər); thin, the; ŋ as in ring (ring)

In etymologies: * = unattested; < = derived from; > = from which

* = Americanism

See inside front and back covers

trespass — *n.* [*trespas* < OFr < the *v.*] the act or an instance of trespassing; *trif.* a) a moral offense; transgression b) an encroachment or intrusion c) *Law* an illegal act done forcefully against another's person, rights, or property; also, legal action for damages resulting from this — *trespasser n.*

SYN. — *trespass* implies an unlawful or unwarranted entrance upon the property, rights, etc. of another [*to trespass* on a private beach]; *to encroach* is to make such inroads by stealth or gradual advances [*squatters encroaching* on our lands]; *infringe* implies an encroachment that breaks a law or agreement or violates the rights of others [*to infringe* on a patent]; *intrude* implies a thrusting oneself into company, situations, etc. without being asked or wanted [*to intrude* on one's privacy]; *invade* implies a forcible or hostile entrance into the territory or rights of others [*to invade* a neighboring state]

truss (tres) *n.* [ME *trasse* < OFr, akin to It *treccia* < ? VL **trichea*, a plait] 1 orig., a braid or plait of hair 2 a lock of human hair 3 [*pl.*] a woman's or girl's hair, esp. when long and falling loosely

-tress (tris) *suffix* female: see -ESS

tressed (trest) *adj.* 1 having tresses of a specified kind [*black-tressed*] 2 arranged in tresses; braided

tres-sure (tresh'ar) *n.* [ME *trësour* < MFr *trësseur* < OFr *trësse*: see TRESS] *Heraldry* a narrow band following the contour, and somewhat inside the edge, of a shield, often ornamented with fleurs-de-lis: cf. ORLE

tres-tle (tres'el) *n.* [ME *trestel* < OFr < VL **transtellum*, dim. of L *transtrum*, a beam: see TRANSOM] 1 a frame consisting of a horizontal beam fastened to two pairs of spreading legs, used to support planks to form a table, platform, etc. 2 a) a framework of vertical or slanting uprights and crosspieces, supporting a bridge, etc. b) a bridge with such a framework

trestle-tree (-trē) *n.* either of two horizontal fore-and-aft beams, one on each side of a mast, that support the crossrees, top, and fid of the mast above

***trestle-work** (-wuk') *n.* 1 a system of trestles for supporting a bridge, etc. 2 a structure made of trestles

tret (tret) *n.* [Anglo-Fr (Fr *trait*), a pull < OFr *traire* < L *trahere*, to draw] a fixed allowance by weight, after the deduction of tare, formerly made to buyers of certain commodities to compensate for waste and deterioration during transit

Tre-vel-yan (tri vil'yan) 1 George Macaulay 1876-1962; Eng. historian 2 Sir George Otto 1838-1928; Eng. historian & politician: father of George Macaulay

trows (troz) *n.pl.* [Gael *triubhas*] [Scot.] trousers, esp. tartan trousers

tray (trā) *n.* [ME < OFr *trei*, *treis* < L *tres*, THREE] 1 a playing card with three spots 2 the side of a die bearing three spots, or a throw of the dice totalling three

tri- (tri) [*<* Fr, L, or Gr: Fr *tri-* < L (*<* *tres*, THREE) or Gr (*<* *treis*, THREE, *tris*, THRICE)] *prefix* 1 having, combining, or involving three [*triangle*, *trichromatic*] 2 triply, in three ways or directions [*triphobia*] 3 three times, into three [*trisect*] 4 every three, every third [*triennial*, *triweekly*] 5 Chem. having three atoms, groups, or equivalents of (the thing specified) [*tribasic*, *tribromide*]

tri-able (tri'ə bəl) *adj.* 1 that can be tried or tested 2 subject to trial in a law court — *tri-able-ness n.*

***triac** (tri'ak) *n.* [*tri*(ode) *al*(ternating)-*c*(urrent switch)] *Electron-*ics a device used to control power

tri-ac-et-ate (tri as'ə tāt') *n.* a compound containing three acetate radicals in the molecule

tri-acid (tri as'id) *adj.* 1 capable of reacting with three molecules of a monobasic acid: said of a base 2 containing three replaceable hydrogen atoms: said esp. of an acid

triad (tri'ad) *n.* [*<* LL *trias* (gen. *triadis*) < Gr *trias* (gen. *triados*) < *treis*, THREE] 1 a group of three persons, things, ideas, etc.; trinity 2 a musical chord of three tones, esp. one consisting of a root tone and its third and fifth: a triad with a major third and perfect fifth is called a *major triad*; a triad with a minor third and perfect fifth is called a *minor triad* — *tri-ad'ic adj.*

tri-age (trē āzh') *n.* [Fr, a sifting < *trier*, to sift: see TRY & -AGE] 1 a system of assigning priorities of medical treatment based on urgency, chance for survival, etc. and used on battlefields and in hospital emergency wards 2 any system of establishing the order in which acts of assistance are to be carried out in an emergency

trial (tri'al) *n.* [Anglo-Fr < *trier*: see TRY] 1 a) the act or process of trying, testing, or putting to the proof; test b) a testing of qualifications, attainments, or progress; probation c) experimental treatment or operation; experiment 2 a) the fact or state of being tried by suffering, temptation, etc. b) a hardship, suffering, etc. that tries one's endurance c) a person or thing that is a source of annoyance or irritation 3 a formal examination of the facts of a case by a court of law to decide the validity of a charge or claim 4 an attempt; endeavor; effort — *adj.* 1 of a trial or trials 2 made, done, or used for the purpose of trying, testing, etc. — *on trial* in the process of being tried

SYN. — *trial* implies the trying of a person or thing in order to establish worth in actual performance [*hired on trial*]; *experiment* implies a showing by trial whether a thing will be effective [*the honor system was instituted as an experiment*] and, in addition, is used of any action or process undertaken to discover something not yet known or to demonstrate something known [*experiments in nuclear physics*]; *test* implies a putting of a thing to decisive proof by thorough examination or trial under controlled conditions and with fixed standards in mind [*a test of a new jet plane*]. See also AFFLICTION

trial and error the process of making repeated trials or tests, improving the methods used in the light of errors made, until the right result is found — *tri'al-and-er'ror adj.*

trial balance a statement of the debit and credit balances of all open

accounts in a double-entry bookkeeping ledger to test their equality

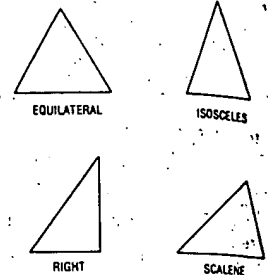
***trial** on 1 PILOT BALLOON 2 any action, statement, etc.

intended to test public opinion on an issue

trial jury TRI JURY

tri-a-logue (tri'ə lōg', -lāg') *n.* [*<* TRI- + -LOGUE] an interchange and discussion of ideas among three groups having different origins, philosophies, principles, etc.

tri-angle (tri'an-gəl) *n.* [ME < MFr < L *triangulum*: see TRI- & ANGLE] 1 a geometrical figure having three angles and three sides 2 any three-sided or three-cornered figure, area, object, part, etc. 3 a right-angled, flat, triangular instrument used in drawing geometrical figures 4 a situation involving three persons, esp. when one person is having love affairs with two others 5 a musical percussion instrument consisting of a steel rod bent in a triangle with one angle open; it produces a high-pitched, tinkling sound



TRIANGLES

tri-an-gu-lar (tri an'gyō lār, -gyā-) *adj.* [LL *triangularis*] 1 of or shaped like a triangle; three-cornered 2 of or involving three persons, factions, units, or parts 3 having bases that are triangles, as a prism — *tri-an-gu-lar'ity* (-ler'ə tē) *n.* — *tri-an-gu-lar'ly adv.*

tri-an-gu-late (for *v.*, tri an'gyō lāt', -gyā-; for *adj.*, -lit, -lāt') *vt.* -lated, -lating [*<* ML *triangulatus*, pp. of **triangulare* < L *triangulum*: see TRIANGLE] 1 to divide into triangles 2 to survey or map (a region) by triangulation 3 to make triangular — *adj.* 1 of triangles; triangular 2 marked with triangles

tri-an-gu-la-tion (tri an'gyō lā'shan, -gyā-) *n.* [ML *triangulatio*] 1 *Surveying, Navigation* the process of determining the distance between points on the earth's surface, or the relative positions of points, by dividing up a large area into a series of connected triangles, measuring a base line between two points, and then locating a third point by computing both the size of the angles made by lines from this point to each end of the base line and the lengths of these lines 2 the triangles thus marked out

Tri-an-gu-lum (tri an'gyō ləm) a N constellation between Aries and Andromeda

Triangulum Aus-tra-le (ōs trā'lē) a S constellation between Apus and Norma

tri-ar-chy (tri'är kē, -är-) *n., pl. -chies* [Gr *triarchia*: see TRI- & -ARCHY] 1 a) government by three rulers; triumvirate b) a country governed by three rulers 2 a country with three districts, each governed by its own ruler

Tri-as-sic (tri as'ik) *adj.* [*<* Ger *triassisch* (< LL *Trias* (see TRIAD: because divisible into three groups) + -isch, -ic] designating or of the first period of the Mesozoic Era, following the Permian Period of the Paleozoic Era and characterized by the appearance of many reptiles, including the dinosaurs, and the dominance of cycads and ferns — the Triassic the Triassic Period or its rocks: see GEOLOGY, chart: also the Tri'as (-əs)

***tri-ath-lete** (tri ath'lēt') *n.* one who takes part in a triathlon

***tri-ath-lon** (tri ath'lān', -lān) *n.* [TRI- + Gr *athlon*, a contest] an endurance race combining three consecutive events (swimming, bicycling, and running)

tri-at-ic stay (tri at'ik) [*<* ?] *Naut.* 1 a rope or stay secured to the heads of the foremast and mainmast, to which hoisting tackles can be attached 2 a wire running from the foremast to the mainmast

tri-at-om-ic (tri'ä tām'ik) *adj.* 1 designating or of a molecule consisting of three atoms 2 designating or of a molecule containing three replaceable atoms or groups

tri-ax-i-al (tri aks'ē əl) *adj.* having three axes, as some crystals — *tri-ax'i-al'ly adv.*

tri-azine (tri'ä zēn', -zin; tri az'ēn', -in) *n.* [TRI- + AZINE] 1 any of three isomeric heterocyclic compounds having the formula C₂H₃N₃ 2 any derivative of these

tri-azole (tri'ä zōl', tri az'ōl') *n.* [TRI- + AZOLE] 1 any of four isomeric heterocyclic azoles, C₂H₃N₃, having three nitrogen atoms in the ring 2 any derivative of these

trib-ad-ism (trib'əd iz'əm) *n.* [*<* Fr *tribade*, lesbian (< L *tribas*, gen. *tribadis* < Gr *tribas* < *tribein*, to rub < IE **trib-* < base **ter-* > THROW) + -ISM] homosexuality between women; lesbianism

trib-al (tri'bəl) *adj.* of, relating to, or characteristic of a tribe or tribes — *trib'al'ly adv.*

trib-al-ism (tri'bəl iz'əm) *n.* 1 tribal organization, culture, loyalty, etc. 2 a strong sense of identifying with and being loyal to one's tribe, group, etc. — *trib'al-ist adj.* *n.* — *trib'al-ist'ic adj.*

tri-bas'ic (tri bäs'ik) *adj.* [TRI- + BASIC] 1 containing in its molecule three atoms of hydrogen that are replaceable by basic atoms or radicals: said of an acid 2 producing three hydrogen ions per molecule in solution 3 containing three monovalent basic atoms or groups

tribe (trib) *n.* [ME *trybe* < L *tribus*, one of the three groups into which Romans were orig. divided, tribe < tri- (see TRI-) + IE **bha-* < base **bheu-*, to grow, flourish > BE] 1 esp. among preliterate peoples, a group of persons, families, or clans believed to be descended from a common ancestor and forming a close community under a leader, or chief 2 a group of this kind having recognized ancestry; specif., a) any of the three divisions of the ancient Romans, traditionally of Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan origin b) any of the

by the 13th cent. had become freemen in their legal relations to all except their lord, to whom they remained subject as slaves
villeinage or **vil-len-age** (-ij) *n.* [ME *vilenage* < OFr: see **VILLAIN**] 1 the status of a villein 2 the conditions of tenure by which a villein held his land

Ville-ur-banne (vēl ūr bān') city in EC France: suburb of Lyon: pop. 118,000

vill (vil'y) *n. pl.* of **VILLUS**
Villiers (vil'ēz, -yēz) *n.* **George** see **BUCKINGHAM**, 1st Duke of & **BUCKINGHAM**, 2d Duke of

vill-form (vil'fōrm) *adj.* [**< VILLUS + -i- + -FORM**] 1 like villi in form 2 designating the small teeth of some fishes, so closely set as to resemble the pile of velvet

Villon (vēl'yon'), **François** (frān swā') (born *François de Montcorbier* or *des Loges*) 1431-c. 1463; Fr. poet

villos-ity (vil'ōs'ē tē) *n. pl.* **-ities** 1 the condition of being villous 2 a villus 3 a coating or surface of villi

villos (vil'ōs) *adj.* [**ME < L villus**] of, having the nature of, or covered with villi: also **vil'losē** (-ōs')

villus (vil'ōs) *n. pl.* **vil'i** (-i') [**L**, shaggy hair, tuft of hair, var. of *vellus*, a fleece, wool] 1 Anat. any of numerous hairlike or fingerlike vascular processes on certain mucous membranes of the body, as of the small intestine, serving to secrete mucus, absorb fats, etc., or of the chorion in the mammalian placenta, serving in the exchange of food materials, etc. between the mother and the fetus 2 Bot. any of the long, soft, fine hairs on certain plants, as mosses

Vilnius (vil'nē ōs') capital of the Lithuanian S.S.R.: pop. 544,000: Russ. name *Vil'na* (vēl'nā; E vil'nā)

vīm (vim) *n.* [**prob. echoic, assoc. with L vim, acc. of vis, strength**] energy; vigor

vīm-en (vim'en) *n. pl.* **vīm-nā** (vim'nā) [**L**, an osier, twig, akin to *viere*, to bend, twist < IE base **wei-* > **WHITE**, **WIRE**] Bot. a long, flexible shoot or branch — **vīm-in-ōus** (vi min'ē ōs) or **vīm-nal** (vim'nāl) *adj.*

Vīm-nal (vim'nāl) see **SEVEN HILLS OF ROME**

vīm impersonal verb

Vimny (vē mē') town in N France, near the site of a fierce battle (1917) of World War I: pop. 2,700

vin (van; Anglicized *vin*) *n.* [**Fr**] wine

vinā (vē'nā) *n.* [**Sans** *vinā*] an ancient musical instrument of India: four strings on a long, fretted fingerboard are plucked for melody, three others along one side are plucked in accompaniment, and one to three attached gourds serve as resonators

vinā-ōus (vi nā'ōs) *adj.* [**L** *vinaceus < vinum*: see **VINE**] 1 of or like wine or grapes 2 wine-colored; red

Vina del Mar (vē'nyā del mār) seaport in central Chile, near Valparaíso: pop. 298,000

vin-al-grette (vin'grē't) *n.* [**Fr < vinaigre, VINEGAR**] 1 a small ornamental box or bottle with a perforated lid, used for holding aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, etc. 2 a cold sauce made of vinegar, oil, herbs, etc. used as a salad dressing or on cold meats or fish: also called **vinaigrette dressing** or **vinaigrette sauce**

vinca (vin'ka) *n.* **PERIWINKLE**

Vin-cent (vin'sent) [**LL** *Vicentius < vincens*, prp. of *vincere*, to conquer: see **VICTOR**] a masculine name: dim. *Vince*; equiv. Ger. *Vincenz*, It. *Vincenzo*, Sp. *Vicente*

Vincent de Paul (dā pōl'), Saint (c. 1580-1660); Fr. priest who founded charitable orders: his day is Sept. 27

Vin-cent's angina (vin'sānta) [after J. H. Vincent (1862-1950), Fr. physician] **TRENCH MOUTH**: also called **Vincent's infection**

Vinci, Leonardo da see **DA VINCI, Leonardo**

vin-cible (vin'sē bəl) *adj.* [**L** *vincibilis*, easily overcome < *vincere*, to overcome: see **VICTOR**] that can be overcome or defeated; conquerable — **vin-cibīl-ty** *n.*

vin-cris-tine (vin kris'tēn', -tin) *n.* [**< L vinca**, periwinkle (prob. < *vincere*: see **fol.**) + *crista*, crest + *-INE*] an alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₈N₂O₁₀, obtained from the periwinkle (*Vinca rosea*) and used in treating cancers

vin-cu-lum (vin'kyū ləm) *n. pl.* **-la** (-lā) [**L < vincere**, to bind < IE base **wei-*, to bend > **VIMEN**] 1 that which binds; bond; tie 2 Anat. a band or connecting fold 3 Math. a line drawn over two or more terms of a compound quantity to show that they are to be treated together (Ex.: a + x + y)

Vindhya Prā-deśh (vind'yā prā'dēsh) former state of central India: since 1956, part of Madhya Pradesh

Vindhya Range chain of hills across central India, north of the Narbada River, marking the N edge of the Deccan Plateau: also called **Vindhya Mountains** (or **Hills**)

vin-di-cable (vin'di kē bəl) *adj.* [**ML** *vindicabilis*] that can be vindicated; justifiable

vin-di-cate (vin'di kā't) *vt.* **-cated, -cating** [**< L vindicare**, pp. of *vindicare*, to claim, avenge < ? *vim*, force (see **VIM**) + *dicere*, to say: see **DICTION**] 1 to clear from criticism, blame, guilt, suspicion, etc.; uphold by evidence or argument 2 to defend or maintain (a cause, claim, etc.) against opposition 3 to serve as justification for; justify 4 a success which vindicated their belief in him/ 4 to lay claim to or establish possession of (something for oneself or another) 5 [Obs.] to avenge b) to punish — **SYN.** **ABSOLVE** — **vin-di-ca-tōr** *n.*

vin-di-ca-tion (vin'di kā'shən) *n.* [**LME** *vindycation < L vindicatio*, claiming < *vindicare*: see **prec.**] 1 a vindicating or being vindicated 2 a fact or circumstance that vindicates, or justifies

vin-di-ca-tōry (vin'di kē tōrē) *adj.* 1 serving to vindicate 2 bringing retribution; punitive

vin-dic-tive (vin dik'tiv) *adj.* [**< L vindicta**, revenge, vindication < *vindicatus* (see **VINDICATE**) + *-IVE*] 1 revengeful in spirit; inclined to seek vengeance 2 said or done in revenge; characterized by venge-

ance [*vindictive punishment*] — **vin-dic'tive-ly** *adv.* — **vin-dic'tive-ness** *n.*

SYN.—**vindictive** stresses the unforgiving nature of one who is animated by a desire to get even with another for a wrong, injury, etc. [*vindictive feelings*]; **vengeful** and **revengeful** more directly stress the strong impulse to action and the actual seeking of vengeance [*a vengeful, or revengeful, foe*]; **spiteful** implies a mean or malicious vindictiveness [*spiteful gossip*]

vine (vin) *n.* [**ME < OFr vine < L vinea**, vine < *vineus*, pertaining to wine < *vinum*, wine, akin to Gr *oinē*, vine, *oinos*, wine, prob. a loanword from a pre-IE language of the Pontus region (> Heb *yayin*)] 1 a) any plant with a long, thin stem that grows along the ground or climbs a wall or other support by means of tendrils, etc. b) the stem of such a plant 2 **GRAPEVINE** (sense 1)

vine-dresser (-dres'ar) *n.* a person who cultivates or prunes grapevines

vin-egar (vin'gar) *n.* [**ME** *vinegre < MFr vinaigre < vin*, wine (< *vinum*: see **VINE**) + *agire*, sour < *L acris* (see **ACRID**)] 1 a sour liquid with a pungent odor, containing acetic acid, made by fermenting dilute alcoholic liquids, as cider, wine, malt, etc.: it is used as a condiment and preservative 2 sour or ill-tempered speech, character, etc. 3 forceful vigor

vinegar eel (or **worm**) a small nematode worm (*Anguillula aceti*) often found in unsterilized vinegar

vin-egar-roon (vin'gar rōon') *n.* [**AmSp** *vinagrón < Sp* *vinagre*, vinegar + *-ón*, aug. suffix] a large whip scorpion (*Mastigoproctus giganteus*) found in the S.U.S. and in Mexico that, when disturbed, excretes a substance having a vinegary odor

vin-eg-ary (vin'gar ē) *adj.* 1 of or like vinegar 2 sour in speech or disposition; ill-tempered Also **vin'eg-ary-ish**

Vine-land (vin'land) [after the vineyards there] city in S.N.J.: pop. 54,000

vin-er-ry (vin'ar ē) *n. pl.* **-eries** [**ME** *vinary < ML* *vinarium < L vinea*: see **VINE** & **-ERY**] 1 an area or building in which vines, esp. grapevines, are grown 2 vines collectively

vine-yard (vin'yard) *n.* [**VINE** + **YARD**, after OE *winegærd*] 1 land devoted to cultivating grapevines 2 a field of activity, esp. of spiritual labor

vingt-et-un (van tā ēn') *n.* [**Fr**, twenty and one, twenty one] **TWENTY-ONE**

vin-i- (vin'i) [**< L vinum**, wine: see **VINE**] combining form wine grapes or wine [*viniculture*]

vin-ic (vin'ik, vin'ik) *adj.* [**< L vinum**, wine (see **VINE**) + **-IC**] of, found in, or derived from wine

vin-i-cul-ture (vin'ikul'chər) *n.* [**VINI-** + **CULTURE**] the cultivation of wine grapes — **vin-i-cul'tur-ist** *n.*

vin-if-er-ia (vi nif'ar ē) *adj.* [**ModL** (*Vitis*) *vinifera*, wine-producing (vine) < *LL*, fem. of *vinifer*, wine-producing < *L vinum* (see **VINE**) + *-fer*, *-FER*] designating or of the most widely cultivated species of grape (*Vitis vinifera*) used for making wine

vin-if-er-ous (vi nif'ar ēs) *adj.* [**VINI-** + **-PEROUS**] that produces or yields wine

vin-i-fi-ca-tion (vin'fē kā'shən) *n.* the method or process of changing grapes into wine

vin-i-fy (vin'fē) *vt.* **-fied, -fying** to change (grapes) into (wine) by a fermentation process

Vin-land (vin'land) [**ON**, lit., wine-land (after the wild berries or grapes discovered there)] region, now believed to be part of North America, discovered by Norsemen led by Leif Ericson in c. A.D. 1000

vin-o (vē'nō) *n.* [**It & Sp**] wine

vin-or-di-naire (van ōr dē nār') [**Fr**, ordinary wine] any inexpensive wine routinely served with meals

vin-ous (vin'ōs) *adj.* [**L** *vinosus*, full of wine < *vinum*: see **VINE**] 1 a) of, having the nature of, or characteristic of wine b) wine-colored; specif., red like wine 2 a) addicted to drinking wine b) resulting from drinking wine — **vin-ous-ly** (-nās'ē tē) *n.*

vin-rose (van rō zā'; often Anglicized *vin' rō zā'*) [**Fr**, pink wine] **ROSE**

Vin-son (vin'sen), **Fred(erick) M(ore)** 1890-1953; U.S. jurist: chief justice of the U.S. (1946-53)

vin-tage (vin'tij) *n.* [**ME**, earlier *vendage < OFr vendange < L vendemia*, vintage < *vinum*, wine (see **VINE**) + *demere*, to remove < *de-*, off + *emere*, to take: see **REDEEM**] 1 a) the crop or yield of a particular vineyard or grape-growing region in a single season, with reference either to the grapes or to the wine made from them b) wine; specif., the wine, esp. a prized wine, of a particular region in a specified year c) the region or year of a particular wine 2 the act or season of gathering grapes or of making wine 3 the type or model of a particular year or period [*a car of prewar vintage*] — *adj.* 1 of or produced in a particular vintage: said of wine 2 of a good period, choice, representative of the best, etc. [*vintage Hemingway*] 3 representative of or dating from a period long past [*vintage clothes*]

vin-ta-ger (-ar) *n.* [**< prec.** + **-ER**] a person who harvests grapes for making wine

vin-t-ner (vin'tnar) *n.* [**altered < ME** *viniter*, *vintner < OFr* *vinetier < ML* *vinetarius < L* *vinetum*, vineyard < *vinum*: see **VINE**] 1 a person who sells wine, wine merchant 2 a person who makes wine

vin-y (vin'ē) *adj.* **vin'fer, vin'fest** 1 of or like vines 2 filled or covered with vines

vi-nyl (vi'nāl) *n.* [**< L vinum**, wine (see **VINE**) + **-YL**] the monovalent at, Ate, cār, ten, ēve; is, ice; gō, hōrn, look, tōol; oil, out; up, far; e for unstressed vowels, as in ago, u in focus; 'as in Latin (lat'n); chin; she; zh as in azure (azh'ar); thin; the; η as in ring (rīn)

In etymologies: * = unattested; < = derived from; = = from which

* = Americanism

See inside front and back covers

radical C_2H_5 characteristic of many derivatives of ethylene, its hydride: $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHOH}$ vinyl compounds are polymerized to form resins and plastics for a wide variety of industrial products

vinyl alcohol an alcohol, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHOH}$, known only in the form of its esters or ethers, or its polymer, polyvinyl alcohol

vinyl chloride a colorless gas, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCl}$, made by reacting acetylene with hydrogen chloride or by cracking ethylene dichloride: it is used to make polyvinyl chloride, etc.

vinylidene ($\text{vi} \text{ nil' } \text{dén'}$) *n.* [**VINYL** + **-ID(E)** + **-INE³**] the divalent radical $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}$ derived from ethylene

vinylidene resin any synthetic resin in which the basic structure consists of the $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CR}_2$ group, where R usually is a halogen

vinyl plastic any of various plastics made from polymerized vinyl compounds or copolymers of vinyl and other resins, used in various molded or extruded products, coatings, adhesives, sizes, etc.

vinyl resin a polymer formed from vinyl compounds, used with other resins, plasticizers, etc. to produce various solid vinyl plastics

viol (vi'ál) *n.* [**MF** *viola* < **OProv** *viola* < Frank **vithula* < **VL** *vitula*: see **FIDDLE**] any of an early family of stringed instruments played with a curved bow, characterized generally by six strings, frets, a flat back, and C-shaped sound holes: used chiefly in the 16th and 17th cent. in sizes from the treble viol to the bass viol

viol¹ ($\text{vè } \text{o'la, vi-}$) *n.* [**It** < **OProv** *viola*, *viol*] a stringed instrument of the violin family, slightly larger than a violin and tuned a fifth lower

viol² ($\text{vi'è la, vi } \text{o'la}$) *n.* [**ME** < **L**, a violet, prob. of non-IE orig.] a violet; esp., any of various violets developed from a pansy (*Viola cornuta*), grown as garden plants

viol³ ($\text{vi } \text{o'la, vè-; vi'è la}$) [**L** *viola*, a violet] a feminine name: dim. **Vi**

violable (vi'è la bəl) *adj.* [**L** *violabilis* < *violare*: see **VIOLATE**] that can be, or is likely to be, violated — **vi'o-lab'li-ty** or **vi'o-lab'le-ness** *n.* — **vi'o-lab'ly** *adv.*

violaceous (vi'è lā'shəs) *adj.* [**L** *violaceus*, violet-colored < *viola*, a violet] violet in color

viola cief **ALTO CLEF**

viola da braccio ($\text{vè } \text{o'la dā brā'chō}$) [**It**, lit., viol for the arm] an early stringed instrument of the viol family, comparable in range to the viola

viola da gamba (gām'ba) [**It**, lit., viol for the leg] an early stringed instrument of the viol family, held between the knees and comparable in range to the cello

viola d'amore (dā mō'rā) [**It**, lit., viol of love] an early stringed instrument of the viol family having a set of wire strings that are stretched behind the bowed gut strings, and whose sympathetic vibrations produce soft, clear, ringing tones

viol⁴ (vi'è lāt) *vt.* **-lat'ed, -lat'ing** [**ME** *violaten* < **L** *violatus*, pp. of *violare*, to use force or violence, akin to *vis*, force] 1 to break (a law, rule, promise, etc.); fail to keep or observe; infringe on 2 to commit a sexual assault on; esp., to rape (a woman) 3 to desecrate or profane (something sacred) 4 to break in upon; interrupt thoughtlessly; disturb (to violate someone's privacy) 5 to offend, insult, or outrage (to violate one's sense of decency) — **vi'o-lat'ive** *adj.* — **vi'o-lat'or** *n.*

viol⁵ (vi'è lā'shən) *n.* [**ME** *violacion* < **L** *violatio*] a violating or being violated; specif., a) infringement or breach, as of a law, rule, right, etc. b) sexual assault; rape c) desecration of something sacred, as a church d) interruption; disturbance

violence (vi'è lāns) *n.* [**ME** < **MF** < **L** *violentia* < *violentus*: see **fol.**] 1 physical force used so as to injure, damage, or destroy; extreme roughness of action 2 intense, often devastatingly or explosively powerful force or energy, as of a hurricane or volcano 3 a) unjust or callous use of force or power, as in violating another's rights, sensibilities, etc. b) the harm done by this 4 great force or strength of feeling, conduct, or expression; vehemence; fury 5 a twisting or wrenching of a sense, phrase, etc., so as to distort the original or true sense or form (to do violence to a text) 6 an instance of violence; violent act or deed

viol⁶ (-lānt) *adj.* [**ME** < **MF** < **L** *violentus*, violent, akin to *violare*, to VIOLATE] 1 a) acting with or characterized by great physical force, so as to injure, damage, or destroy b) acting or characterized by force unlawfully or callously used 2 caused by violence (a violent death) 3 a) showing, or resulting from, strong feeling or emotion; vehement; furious (violent language) b) emotionally disturbed to an uncontrollable degree 4 extreme; intense; very strong (a violent storm) 5 tending to distort the meaning (to put a violent construction on a text) — **vi'o-lent'ly** *adv.*

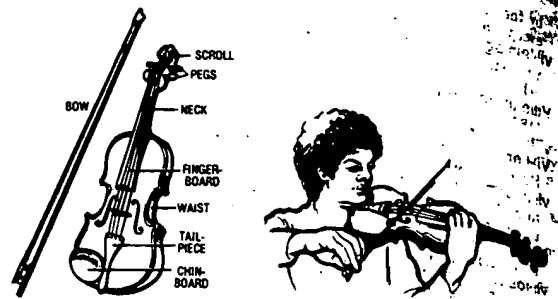
viol⁷ (vi'è les'ant) *adj.* [**L** < **VIOLA**, a VIOLET + **-ESCENT**] shading off toward a violet color

viol⁸ (vi'è lit) *n.* [**ME** < **OFr** *violette*, dim. of *viola* < **L** *viola*, a violet < or akin to **Gr** *ion*, violet] 1 a) any of a genus (*Viola*) of plants of the violet family, having white, blue, purple, or yellow irregular flowers with short spurs b) the flower of any of these plants 2 any of various similar plants, as the African violet, or their flowers 3 a bluish-purple color — *adj.* 1 designating a family (Violaceae, order Violales) of temperate and tropical dicotyledonous plants having five-parted flowers, a one-celled ovary, and a three-valved fruit capsule, including the pansies 2 of a violet color

viol⁹ (vi'è lit) [**L** < **prec.**] a feminine name: dim. **Vi**

violet layer *Astron.* a layer of particles in the upper atmosphere of the planet Mars, that scatters and absorbs certain electromagnetic radiation, thus preventing the blue, violet, and ultraviolet light waves from passing through

violet ray 1 the shortest ray of the visible spectrum 2 loosely, an ultraviolet ray



VIOLIN AND BOW

WOMAN PLAYING A VIOLIN

violin (vi'è lin') *n.* [**It** *violino*, dim. of *viola*, *VIOLA¹*] any instrument of the modern family of stringed instruments played with a bow, characterized by four strings tuned in fifths, a lack of frets, a somewhat rounded back, and f-shaped sound holes; specif., the smallest and highest-pitched instrument of this family, held horizontally under the chin, resting against the collarbone; fiddle

violinist (-ist) *n.* [**It** *violinista*] a violin player

violinist (vi'è list ; for 2 $\text{vè } \text{o'list}$) *n.* 1 a viol player 2 a viola player

violin-cellist ($\text{vè'è lān'chel'ist, vi'è-}$) *n.* a cello player; cellist

violin-cello (-chel'ō) *n.*, pl. **-ios** [**It**, dim. of *violin*, bass viol < *viola*, viol] CELLO

violone (vyò lō'nā) *n.* [**It**, aug. of *viola*, viol, *VIOLA¹*] the largest and lowest pitched viol

viosterol ($\text{vi } \text{ās'tā rōl, -rōl'}$) *n.* [(**ULTRA**)**VIO**(LET) + (**ERG**)**STEROL**] **ERGOCALCIFEROL**

VIP (vè'è pē') *n.* [**U**very i(mportant) p(erson)] a high-ranking official or important guest, esp. one accorded special treatment

viper (vi'pər) *n.* [**OFr** < **L** *vipera*, contr. < ? **vuipara*, producing live young < *vivus*, living (see **BIO-**) + *parere*, to bear: see **PAROUS** from the notion that the viper does not lay eggs] 1 any of a widespread family (Viperidae) of venomous snakes, including the pit vipers, the European adder, and the African puff adder; solenoglyph 2 any of various other poisonous or supposedly poisonous snakes 3 a) a malicious or spiteful person b) a treacherous person

viperine (-in, -in') *adj.* [**L** *viperinus*] of, having the nature of, or like that of a viper; venomous

viperous (-əs) *adj.* of, having the nature of, or like a viper; esp., spiteful or malicious; also **vi'per-ish** — **vi'per-ous'ly** *adv.*

viper's bugloss **BLUEWED**

virago (vi rā'gō, vi-) *n.*, pl. **-goes** or **-gos** [**ME** < **OE** < **L**, a manlike female < *vir*, man: see **WEREWOLF**] 1 a quarrelsome, shrewish woman; scold 2 [Archaic] a strong, manlike woman; amazon

viral (vi'rāl) *adj.* of, involving, or caused by a virus

vir¹ (vir'è lā) *n.* [**ME** *vyrelaye* < **MF** *virelai*, prob. altered by assoc. with *lai* (see **LAY**) < **OFr** *virli, vireli*, jingle used as the refrain of a song] any of various French verse forms, popular in the 14th and 15th cent., with only two rhymes per stanza, and a refrain Also **vir²** (-lā; Fr vir lā)

vir³ (vir'è ō') *n.*, pl. **-os** [**L**, greenfinch, akin to *virere*, to be green] any of a family (Vireonidae) of small, insect-eating, American passerine birds, with olive-green or gray plumage — **vi'ro-rine** (-ā nin', -nin) *adj.*, *n.*

vir⁴ (vir'è z) *n.* [**L**] pl. of **vis**

vir⁵ (vir'è sən, vi-) *n.* [**L** < **fol.**] 1 the condition of becoming green 2 Bot. the turning green of petals or other parts that are not normally so, due to the abnormal presence of chlorophyll

vir⁶ (-sənt) *adj.* [**L** *virescens*, pp. of *virescere*, to grow green < *virere*, to be green] 1 turning or becoming green 2 greenish

virga (var'gā) *n.* [**ModL**, streak in the heavens < **L**, twig, wand] Meteorol. long streamers or wispy streaks of water or ice particles falling from the base of a cloud but evaporating completely before reaching the ground

vir⁷ (var'git, -gāt) *n.* [**ML** *virgata (terrae)* < **L** *virga*, twig (see **VERGE¹**): used as transl. of **OE** *gierdland, yardland*] an old English unit of land measure varying greatly in size, but most commonly equal to about 30 acres

vir⁸ (-git, -gāt) *adj.* [**ModL** *virgatus* < **L**, made of twigs < *virga*, twig: see **VERGE¹**] 1 rod-shaped 2 Bot. long, thin, and stiff, with few branches

Virgil (var'jəl) [**L** < **Vergilius**, name of the Roman gens to which the poet belonged] (L. name Publius Vergilius Maro) 70-19 B.C.; Rom. poet: author of the *Aeneid* — **Virgil'ian** (-jil'ē an) *adj.*

virgin (var'jən) *n.* [**ME** < **OFr** *virgine* < **L** *virgo* (gen. *virginis*), maiden: ? akin to *virga*, slender branch, twig, shoot] 1 a) a woman, esp. a young woman, who has never had sexual intercourse b) an unmarried girl or woman 2 less commonly, a man, esp. a youth, who has never had sexual intercourse 3 Zool. a) a female animal that has not copulated b) a female insect that lays eggs without impregnation by the male — [**V-**] **virgo** — *adj.* 1 being a virgin 2 composed of virgins 3 characteristic of or proper to a virgin; chaste; modest 4 like or suggesting a virgin because untouched, unmarked, pure, clean, etc. (virgin snow) 5 up to this time unused, untrod, unworked, undiscovered, etc. by man (a virgin forest) 6 occurring uncombined in its native form (virgin silver) 7 being the first; initial (a virgin effort) 8 a) obtained from the first pressing, without the use of heat (said of an oil, as of olives) b) obtained directly from an ore (said of a metal) — the Virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus